

## ANIMAL PEST CONTROL

Study Questions to help you prepare for the TDA Commercial/Non-Commercial Exam

INSTRUCTIONS: As you study through the text, look for the answers to the following questions and mark them in your study book or on the sheet provided. In addition to these study questions, there are review questions in the manual. In order to allow for quick grading, most questions on the TDA Exam are in the form of Multiple Choice or True and False.

1. Most animals can withstand a \_\_\_\_\_ level of parasitism with little reduction in production efficiency. **Pg 1**
2. What environmental requirements for development do external parasites have? **Pg 1**
3. List the life stages of the tick. **Pg 1**
4. The Lone Star Tick receives it's common name from a distinctive \_\_\_\_\_ on the back of the female. **Pg 1**
5. Because the Lone Star tick has long mouthparts, deep feeding wounds result that may subsequently become infested with \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 2**
6. Lone Star ticks can be controlled effectively by approved \_\_\_\_\_ applied as dips and sprays. **Pg 2**
7. What is the preferred host of the larva and nymph of the Gulf Coast tick? **Pg 2**
8. What tick is known as the "gotch ear" tick? **Pg 2**
9. How is the fever tick being controlled? **Pg 2**
10. \_\_\_\_\_ hosts are required for the Gulf Coast tick to reach maturity. **Pg 2**

11. The fowl tick is the principal tick of poultry and is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 2**
12. Lice are classified according to \_\_\_\_\_ and feeding habits. **Pg 3**
13. Lices eggs are called \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 3**
14. Lice are more of a problem in what season? **Pg 3**
15. Some species of mange mites that attack horses, cattle, sheep and goats are under \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 4**
16. What symptoms result from severe mite infestations? **Pg 4**
17. State and \_\_\_\_\_ ordinances may specify pesticide application for mites. **Pg 4**
18. Thoroughly read and understand the pesticide \_\_\_\_\_ before attempting any use of the pesticide. **Pg 4**
19. The first step to determine the volume of dipping vats is to measure the \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 5**
20. Dip samples for qualitative analysis should be routinely taken and submitted to a \_\_\_\_\_ to determine pesticide concentration. **Pg 5**
21. List problems associated with flies and mosquitoes: **Pg 8**
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the larva state of the heel fly. **Pg 8**
23. Animals may instinctively fear the heel fly and try to elude its \_\_\_\_\_ laying activity. **Pg 8**
24. The larva of the heel fly is found where? **Pg 8**
25. What losses are caused by the cattle grub: **Pg 8**

- 26 . When should cattle grubs be controlled? **Pg 8**
- 27 . Grub control in the early larva stage is best obtained with a \_\_\_\_\_ insecticide treatment. **Pg 8**
28. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ flies have piercing, sucking mouthparts and take blood meals from hosts. **Pg8**
29. The stable fly lays eggs in \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 8**
30. Reducing breeding areas is the best way to control \_\_\_\_\_ flies. **Pg 8**
- 31 . \_\_\_\_\_ are large, vicious biters that attack all domestic animals. **Pg 9**
32. List 3 diseases transmitted by the horse fly: **Pg 9**
33. \_\_\_\_\_ flies may cause suffocation of an animal resulting in death. **Pg 9**
34. Screwworm larvae feed on \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 9**
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage of the screwworm fly may cause death in animals. **Pg 9**
36. List ways to evade screwworms during active screwworm seasons. **Pg 9**
37. List the metamorphic stages of a fly. **Pg 9**
38. The house fly may transmit disease organisms to man and \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 10**
39. The horse bot is controlled by a drench or bolus in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage. **Pg 10**
40. Most of the eggs of the horse bot are deposited on the hair of the chest, legs, and \_\_\_\_\_ of horses and the larva migrate from the mouth to the stomach. **Pg 10**
41. The egg, larva, and pupal stages of mosquitos are found in and on \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 10**

42. The adult mosquito is capable of flying \_\_\_\_\_. Distances depending on the species. **Pg 10**
43. The pesticide \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for following label instructions. **Pg 11**
44. The pesticide \_\_\_\_\_ includes application rates and mixing instructions. **Pg13**
45. To calibrate a vat, measure the exact amount of water in the \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 13**
46. In filling a vat to the 7/8 full level, the easiest method is to use a water \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the amount of water used. **Pg 13**
47. How do you find the volume of the main vat? **Pg 15**
48. To find the cubic inch of the ramp in a vat, you should multiply length (average width) times depth in inches and divide by \_\_\_\_\_. **Pg 15**
49. Prepare 50 gallons of a 1.25 % solution with a 7.5 % wettable powder pesticide using water as a diluent. Using the formula  $Q = S \times A \times D$  How many pounds of wettable powder are required. **Ppg16, 17**
50. Prepare 100 gallons of 0.4 % solution using a pesticide with 20% active ingredient with water as a diluent.  
Use the formula  $Q = \frac{S \times A}{C}$  **Pg 18**

**ADDITIONAL FACTS TO STUDY**

Dips should be sampled in vats at the beginning of the vats initial charge; before and following each replenishing; and following the dipping of the last animal.

Some symptoms of pesticide poisoning in animals includes: excessive salivation; breathing difficulty; and rolling of the eyes.

Failure to apply pesticides properly may result in illegal residues in animal products; death of domestic animals; and accidental poisoning of an applicator.

The scientific name of the two species of fever ticks that may be found in Texas are *Boophilus annulatus* and *Boophilus microplus*

The cattle fever tick (*Boophilus annulatus*) has been eradicated from the U.S. except for periodic introductions on illegal movements on stray cattle from Mexico.

This course is designed to aid the student in certification of Tick, Louse, and Mite control.